Amneemente.

OF MUSIC-2-8:15-The Last of the Ro ADWAY THEATRE-2-8:15-The Ghetto. ASINO 2 S The Rounders ITERION THEATRE 2 S The King's Musketeer. ALV'S THEATRE 2 S The King's Musketeer. DEN MUSED Wax Works. Grand Concert and Cine

matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE 2:15-8:20 The Tyranny of Tears.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 2-8 Becky Sharp.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE 3-A Young GARRICK THEATRE 2-5:10-Zaga. O' War's Man-8

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA-2:15-8:20-Wall Street.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2:15-8:15-Julia Marlowe HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2-8-The Only Way.
KEITH'S-Continuous Performance,
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15-8:15-Cyrano de Bergerac.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 2 S Vaudeville.

LION PALACE Vaudeville.

M-2 8:30 Miss Hobbs ON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:80 Why Smith THE THEATRE 2 8:15 The Man in the Mot PASTOR S-Continuous Performance.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN-8:15-Orchestral Concerts. VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville WALLACK'S-2:15-8:30-The Gadfy

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Business Notices

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A Cabinet meeting was held in London, it was decided to make no further dip-lomatic representations to the Transvaal until the forces at the Cape had been increased. the forces at the Cape had been increased.

Mme. Dreyfus arrived at Carpentras; Emile Zola has written a letter urging a continuance of the agitation to establish the innocence of Dreyfus.

Insurgents wrecked a train near Angeles, Luzon, two Americans being killed and five wounded.

Advices from St. Kitts say that officials there have sent a petition to Mr. Chamberlain, asking for a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Additional cases of bubonic plague were reported from Lourenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay.

DOMESTIC.—The War Department is consider.

DOMESTIC .- The War Department is considsixteen thousand mile race around the Horn to San Francisco. — Maryland Republicans expect to win the State contest despite the defection of Senator Wellington. — The first Lenox Horse Show proved a most emphatic

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher.

The answer of the Rapid Transit Board to Corporation Counsel Whalen's suggestions regarding the tunnel contract was made public.——General Roe received from Governor regarding the tunnel contract was made public. ——General Roe received from Governor Roosevelt the latter's order that the Grand Army of the Republic should have anything it wanted in the Dewey parade. The General decided that the order could not be carried out, and he was upheld by the Flan and Scope Committee. ——Mr. Moss continued his investigation of the Ramapo scheme, but the officials who were examined declined to produce the intermation sought testimony was also given who were examined declined by the formation sought; testimony was also given showing the defects in the new building code.

— Mrs. Horace Chenery was killed by either falling or jumping from a window of the Hotel Majestic.

— The Borough Affairs Committee of the Municipal Council gave a hearing on the

Highest, 68 de-The temperature yesterday: H grees; lowest, 55; average, 62%.

DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES. The methods and theories which have come to the front in Democratic National politics found most felicitous expression in the work done Thursday by the Massachusetts Democrats. It seems a little curious, perhaps, to find the doctrines of the new Democracy carried to their furthest climax in so conservative and intelligent a Commonwealth as Massachusetts. In point of turbulence, indeed, even the Boston Convention of Thursday must yield to the recent seven days' gathering in Kentucky, at which the inimitable Goebel developed his new system of making nominations by "lifting" the necessary opposition votes. Yet in Kentucky results were evidently more absorbing than aggressive enough in its loyalty to established more than eager to commit itself. The whole the political philosophy which New-England's Fred Williams, has imbibed at the feet of John Peter Altgeld. This ex-tearful and emotional champion of Democratic ideas, now in undisputed charge of the party machinery in New-England, could hardly have been expected to truths which each fresh convert in politics is platform he has dictated for his Massachusetts followers is therefore affame with devotion to all the characteristic purposes of the Western Democracy. Colonel Bryan's renomination for the Presidency is vociferously demanded, and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is again declared to be one of the paramount objects of Democratic effort. Trusts are vigorously though somewhat vaguely assailed, National banks are abused, and not only is municipal ownership of all public works and franchises approved, but State ownership of the Boston and Albany Railroad is urged. coupled with a further demand for Governrailroads. The Chicago platform of 1896 is already far too tame for the Massachusetts radicals, who have definitely set their sails to the theories which Mr. Altgeld and his fellow workers had to trim with caution in 1896, but which in 1900 or 1904 may be expanded into a full blown programme of State socialism.

dency to emotional statesmanship in his platform, a cool contempt for sentimentalism in practical politics was disclosed in his remarkable decision to have the State Convention held on Thursday elect Massachusetts' thirty delegates to the next Democratic National Conven-Mr. Goebel's effrontery in "holding up" the cordial indorsement of his professional dexterity at the polls. Both these exhibitions of trol have the same origin, apparently, and both time local hostility to non-local management reflect that growing spirit of intolerance with has in part explained the antinathy which the

But if Mr. Williams betrays a lingering ten

which Democratic leadership has been tainted through the bitterness of the contest made by the elements now dominant in the organization may be read in the work of the Massachusetts have grown up with them, and of men long voluntary use, that the revenue from duties is Convention, but these two, in the light of Kentucky's recent experiences, should escape no serious observer of the Democratic party's struggle to adjust itself to the conditions created by Colonel Bryan's triumph in the convention of 1896.

A PLACE FOR THE GRAND ARMY.

It is perhaps to be expected that there should be some friction over the arrangements for the Dewey parade. The question of precedence always and everywhere is likely to be the cause of heartburning. It makes no difference whether it is a public funeral in Havana or a public parade in New-York; somebody who is not assigned to it wants the right of the line, and is sincerely convinced that if he does not get it not merely he personally will be insulted, but also some cause or idea which he represents will be dishonored. It is impossible in such circumstances that everybody should be satisfied. Soothing one set of injured feelings will only provoke ill nature on the part of those displaced for the purpose. There can be no end of trouble if any one person's or organization's susceptibilities are allowed to interfere with such arrangements as the general plan of the ceremonies demands.

The hold of the veterans of the Civil War on the affections of the American people is such, however, that nobody would desire to see them needlessly deprived of any honor, or refused the most favorable position possible even in connection with a celebration of another war than that in which they won their fame. There fore it is to be hoped that some compromis may be reached which will enable the members of the Grand Army to have their part in welcoming Admiral Dewey without being, as they naturally fear, physically overburdened in their old age, and without feeling that they are set aside or held in light esteem. And it seems to us that it ought not to be impossible to arrive at some solution which would not call for the overturning of carefully arranged plans or in any way detract from the parade as a spec-

DOMESTIC.—The War Department is considering a new plan of campaign in the Philippines, one feature of which will be the division of the islands into four military departments.

Senator Foraker speke at Hamilton, Ohio, in favor of expansion, and gave his views on trusts.

President Diaz of Mexico is expected to visit Washington as the guest of the Nation.

The League of American Municipalities adjourned at Syracuse, to meet next year at Charleston. — The name of Secretary Root for candidate for Vice-President was suggested at Columbus, Ohio. — A report from San Antonio, Tex., stated that Captain Dreyfus was Antonio, Tex., stated that Captain Dreyfus was Antonio, Tex., stated that Captain Dreyfus was clipper ship Jabez Howes beat the Arthur Sewali in a sixteen thousand mile race around the the people as men chosen in honor to mark out his path, and the spectacle would be much improved by having a line of men drawn up in nilitary precision, with the crowds and stands behind them, instead of a ragged edge of seething humanity and struggling small boys encroaching on the open space wherever a policeman's back was turned.

The labor of standing would probably be less wearing on the veterans than even the shortest march that has been thought practicable for them. They would need to be on parade only while the procession was actually passing the few blocks in the neighborhood of the reviewing stand, and if that were too long a time it might be possible to have them fall into the ranks after the armed hodies in the order originally assigned to them had passed under the arch, and, going to Washington Square, disband while the other unarmed bodies were still being reviewed. Some such plan as this for finding an honorable place for the members of the Grand Army, sultable to their waning strength, is worthy of the consideration of those having the celebration in charge.

THE FALL RIVER ILLUSTRATION.

Light is east not only on the difficulties in Fall River cotton mills, but upon those which have caused the formation of great combinations elsewhere, by the action of Dr. Robert T Davis. He was one of the most prominent ad vocates of the arrangement to sell print cloths through a commission, which arrangement is still in force. He has been strongly urging a complete combination of the mills under ex clusive control of Fall River men, and says even now that he believes a syndicate for contheories, and the Louisville platform, though | trol of the mills is necessary. But he announces that he has given up hope that the local synparty doctrines, by no means countenances the dicate can be a success, and therefore has extravagances socialistic and other to which agreed to give options on all his stocks to the the Massachusetts Democracy seems aiready Barrow syndicate. He is reported to have declared that he would not sell for the sake of re-Boston programme, indeed, breathes distinctly investment, but was not willing to be held responsible for the result of the efforts to form single statesman of the new school, George a local combination. Perhaps it is fair to infer that after some weeks of zealous effort for such a combination he has found that he could no longer expect from it action which he holds essential to the prosperity of the mills.

The works at Fall River, as at some other refrain from that display of zeal for new found | manufacturing places, are mainly owned by men who have also large interests in the city expected to experience in all its intensity. The as merchants, bankers, real estate owners and otherwise, and whose local interests ontweigh those in the mills. It has happened in other instances, and perhaps at Fall River, that measures necessary to the success of the manufacturing works were rejected by owners because likely to injure their local trade or other business, and in that way to involve greater sacrifices than would for them be involved by Ill success or loss at the mills. Under such cir cumstances it has often been found impossible to secure management with sole regard to the success of the manufacturing works, and owners have been glad to get rid of the local con trol and management as the only way of secur mental ownership and control of all American ing the best management for the interests of their property. There are some circumstances which indicate that this may have been an obstacle to success at Fall River. There have been times when prolonged closing or curtailment of work would have been well for the mills, but had for Fall River trade. Change in relations with hands employed may have been lican tariff of protective duties has raised the important for the mills at times, but quite impossible for Fall River owners.

While Fall River has been more distinctly a manufacturing town than almost any other, conditions somewhat similar have grown up with the important works of many other localities. It is no secret that in some cases men have tion. So unmistakable a "enap judgment" on chosen to sell to a corporation solely because party sentiment has no parallel in the recent | they had lost hope of seeing their works manpolitics of Massachusetts or any other Com- aged with exclusive regard to their interests. monwealth; and in its cool assumption of in- until the control could be entirely removed difference to party rights is only outdone by from the surrounding influences. In such cases, iron products were then \$13,000,000, and this new corporations have brought greater benefit Democratic State Convention in Kentucky and and relief to the manufacturing works than then expecting the party to register a full and | could have been imagined, except by these fully acquainted with the management. This consideration has probably done much to aid the impatience with ordinary methods of party con- formation of great corporations, and at the same

an easy matter to determine whether the inbeen unduly preferred to those of towns which creased, and of the luxuries and articles of terests of manufacturing works alone have not connected with them as managers, employes, at a rate exceeding that of 1896 by \$77,000,000 part owners and merchants through whom they have dealt.

The Fall River mills have to face a Southern competition which has been gaining remarkably for years past. The number of spindles the South, according to "The Financial Chronicle's" annual report, increased last year 317,445, or 8.65 per cent, while in all Northern States the increase was only 50,000, or .36 per cent. Relatively, the Southern increase was twenty-four times the Northern, and the advantage enjoyed in most Southern States of freedom from legal restraint, from labor organizations and from the higher taxation of Northern towns makes a considerable difference. In order to meet and overcome such competition, it has been believed by many that Fall River mills require radical changes in methods and management-something far more than mere cessation of competition among themselves. So much Mr. Davis appears to have decided after the admirable success of the commission selling plan last October. A more radical change may not improbably be one which can only be obtained through outside management. whelly independent of the wishes or the interests of Fall River people. Nevertheless, the advocates of a local syndicate are persevering. unchecked by the withdrawal of Mr. Davis. and maintain they have strength enough to insure management by a Fall River syndicate

OFF WITH HIS HEAD!

Policeman James Regan, of the Madison-st station, is a candidate for some severe punishment. We are not sure whether he should be merely decapitated or boiled in oil. Something terrible certainly must come upon him for his crimes. The graceless scamp has dared to impugn the perfection and purity of our Government. He has gone so far as to hint in public that our noble Tammany governors are in sympathy with vice and crime. That, of course, has been charged by irresponsible clergymen and other private persons. But for a policeman, one who eats of the Croker bread, thus to give aid and comfort to this damaging idea is monstrous.

A few nights ago this abandoned ingrate was before his captain at the station house receiving instructions along with other patrolmen. The captain told them to pay particular attention to the synagogues, which were much frequented that day, as it was a Jewish festival. This, of course, was an entirely proper order. But Regan at once cried out: "Why don't you close call the disorderly houses in your precinct before "you pay attention to the synagogues?" Such an exclamation came like a bombshell on the assemblage, not another man in which, of course, had the remotest suspicion that there was such a thing as a disorderly house open in the city, much less in the precinct. The captain thought the man must be crazy to make such an absurd statement. He was immediately put in confinement, so that there should be no danger of his heretical opinions being spread, and now he has been up for trial before the innocent Commissioner Sexton, who cannot for the life of him imagine how the patrolinan ever came to get such a delusion into his head.

Regan's defence is that he had been ill and drinking brandy, so that he did not know what he was about. We do not think that is any defence. The motto "in vino veritas" applies in this case-perhaps in more ways than one. The brandy did not put things into Regan's head; it only revealed what was there. He evidently hes a bad heart. In secret he has been nursing treasonable notions, cherishing the idea that his captain and, for aught we know, Mr. Croker himself have been protecting vice. His drunkenness merely threw him off his guard and discovered his crime. We do not see how Tammany can parden him.

THE TARIFF AND REVENUE.

This Republic would be ungrateful and unjust if the good work done in adjusting the revenue to the public needs were not often remembered and honored. When the Dingley act was passed the country was told that it could produce nothing but a deficit; that according to all laws of free trade economics it must fall \$40,000,000 short of producing the customs revenue needed. Those who said these things take care now never to notice that the act is steadily producing more than the revenue then needed from customs. It was intended to yield about \$200,000,000, or \$16,700,000 a month. In the first half of September it has yielded at the rate of over \$19 800 000 a month.

This is nothing new. In August customs receipts were \$20,546,697. In July, though remarkably light, they were still a little more than the expected monthly average, reaching \$16,971,454, and have been larger in every the shortness of February. In the nine months ending with August receipts were \$164,589,987. and September promises to make the average for ten months about \$18,440,000 monthly, near ly \$2,000,000 more than was required. It will be answered that this is because of the general prosperity, which produces large importations of tended to produce that prosperlty, and thus has ing ready to surrender it. dutiable goods. Exactly, and the law was insecured the revenue needed, and a little more.

If the sole question were whether Republican statesmen guessed right in 1897, and Democrats involved themselves in humiliation by guessing wrong as usual, the matter would not be of the highest importance. Even on that basis the country finds it more profitable to intrust its affairs to those who can judge correctly than to those whose history is made up of blunders. But the question involved is one of principle. The theory on which the Democratic party and its Free Trade allies have acted for fifty years is that protective duties defeat themselves and can add nothing to the prosperity of the country. while cutting off needed revenue. The Republican belief is that protective duties so powerfully stimulate domestic prosperity that the people buy and consume much more of foreign as well as domestic products than they can when prostrated by Democratic tariffs. The test of the last five years has been as conclusive as any can be. The Democratic tariff of low duties cut down the customs revenue to about \$144,000,000 in the calendar year 1896, because business was so prostrated that settlements through clearing houses were only \$51,175,000,000. The Repubcustoms revenue to the rate of \$220,000,000 yearly, because business has so prospered that settlements through clearing houses have been

at the rate of \$93,500,000,000. The theorist who calls the tariff self-defeating has to face the fact that even in 1896, with great prostration, imports of wool in seven months were 107,000,000 pounds, and this year, with great prosperity, only 50,000,000 pounds; that imports of woollens then were \$25,800,000. and this year only \$8,400,000; that imports of year only \$7,700,000; that imports of glass and earthenware and gloves were then \$11,800,000, and this year have been only \$8,800,000, and that imports of soda salts were then \$3,800,000. and this year have been \$1,900,000 in seven months. What protection the tariff was meant to give it gives, and industries meet a vastly increased home demand, with much reduced

corporations have encountered. Nor is it always | foreign competition. But because of the greater prosperity of the people the consumption of the materials of manufactures has so greatly in-Nor has the other Free Trade theory, that protective duties must cut down exports, fared any better. Never before in the history of the country have exports been as large as in the last two years, under most effective protection. There are always persons to whom such an experience brings no light. But the Demo crats are not a majority.

ORANGE AND TRANSVAAL.

The Orange Free State apparently throws in its lot with the Transvaal in the controversy and possible conflict with Great Britain. That it does so with reluctance is quite evident. The little republic between the Orange and Vaal rivers has long been the object of much kindly Interest. Its history has been on the whole highly creditable-a story of heroic virtues and sturdy growth. The independence which was forced upon it against its will has been maintained and respected, and its relations with the great empire whose territories surround it have been friendly and mutually honorable. It has enjoyed prosperity, made progress and exercised a constant influence for peace and civilization. In the present dispute between Great Britain and the Transvaal it has played the part of a friend of both parties, and has, as no other State could have, offered direct facilities for an amicable settlement. Now, however, in the final crisis, it becomes a partisan and an ally of the Transvaal.

It takes this course not altogether because of the relations of blood and creed that exist be tween the two, though these are far more intimate than those between the Transvaal Boers and any other Dutchmen in South Africa. Its action is largely consequent on treaty obligations, which the Orange Free State voluntarily assumed and which it cannot now honorably avoid. For more than two years there has been an actual federal union between the two States Under its terms each State is bound to give the other support with all the forces at its disposal, and by all possible means, in the event of the other's independence being menaced or attacked, unless the State whose aid is thus asked does not prove the other's claim to be ill founded. The Orange Free State is therefore confronted by these alternatives, either to take the British side and prove the case of the Transvaal to be ill founded, or to take the Transvaal's case at that State's own word and come to its assistance. The latter course is the natural one, and, however much it may be regretted, can searcely be condemned.

In the event of war the Orange Free State would be a factor of some importance, not so much because of its military strength, which, as we have shown, is much inferior to that of the Transvani, as because of its strategic position. At the east it borders upon Natal, at which the Transvaal is reported to be preparing to strike first, and at the west upon Griqualand West, in which are the Kimberley diamond mines. It would form a valuable vantage ground from which to make the Boer attack upon those points. Moreover, two of the three railroad lines running into the Transvaal are under its control. The line from Cape Town to Kimber-Mafeking and Buluwayo-the southern division of the Cape-to-Cairo line-runs for a hundred miles close to the Orange frontier, while the line from Port Elizabeth and Bathurst to Bloemfontein and Pretoria passes directly through the centre of the State. The control and use of these reads will be of importance in case of war, and the attitude of the Orange Free State toward them is therefore a factor to be seriously reckoned with. The end will probably be the same, for the two States put together are, of course, no match for Great Britain. But the alliance of the Orange Free State with the Transvaal will make the campaign consMerably more difficult for the British. It will also have other results upon the future of South Africa of more than ordinary interest.

It was only through a long fight that this city got anything like a decent building code. That work must not be undone in a day for the promotion of "private business."

It is all very well, from an academic or a speculative point of view, to discuss ways and means for increasing New-York's water supply some time in the dim, distant future. What is of present and practical importance, however, is to increase storage capacities, stop waste, and thus utilize the supply we now have. If that is done thoroughly, there will be no need of anything more in this generation or the next.

Two years ago the machine politicians spelled "Low Republicans" with a small I. Now they use a large capital.

News about Delagoa Bay by way of Allahahad does not come in the most direct fashion, month since last November, with allowance for and is not unjustly subject to suspicion. There have been many rumors hitherto that Great Britain was about to take possession of that interesting spot, but they have not been verified, and there seems to be little reason to regard this latest of them as more trustworthy. Doubtless Great Britain will get the place in the end, since she possesses reversionary title to it, but Portugal is probably still a long way from be-

> The attitude of the British Government toward the Transvaal is, practically, that it doesn't mean to fight until it is ready to do so, and perhaps not then, but when it is ready it will

> Mr. Jiminez is said to be the only candidate for the Presidency of the Dominican republic, and his unanimous election will probably soon be announced. That indicates either a phenomenally fine state of public feeling, or else that Mr. Jiminez is already a good deal more than a mere President. Only two kinds of men are the unchallenged choice of nations: Popular idols and Czars.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Moore, of this city, who live in Saratoga in summer, have presented to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, rector of Bethesda Episco-pal Church, Saratoga, a handsome house, to be

Lady Minto, the wife of the Governor General of Canada, expects to witness the Cup races here free which she will sail for England.

Dr. John Archibald Fairlie has been appointed ecturer on municipal administration at Columbia University. He was born in Glasgow in 1872, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1895. was graduated from harvard chiversity in 1895, where he spent two years in post graduate study and as an assistant in history. He received the degree of Ph. D. at Columbia in 1898, and during the present year has served as secretary of the special committee appointed by Governor Roosevelt to determine the future policy of the State in regard to canals.

Episcopalians are beginning to fear that Professor McGiffert, of the Union Theological Semi-nary, whose book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," has been condemned by the Presbyterian Church, may apply for admission into the Episcopal ministry. Referring to this posability, "The Church Standard" says that any attempt on his part "to enter the ministry of the tempt on his part "to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church would be met with an opposition which could not easily be withstood; and if he were by any mischance to be received into holy orders, that intolerable scandal would not be endured. The Church is catholic, and therefore comprehensive, but she is not comprehensive enough to abjure the limitations of catholicity, and the man who wrote A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age has set himself a long way beyond those limitations. Therefore he could not rightfully be admitted to our ministry; and if he were.

that would be a fresh beginning, and not an end, of

A. A Advant, a wealthy Hindoo Brahmin of high caste, is visiting in Chicago. He is an indigo merchant, has travelled widely, and is a graduate University of Bombay. or the University of Bombay. He speaks by languages, including English, is tall and of com-manding appearance, and proudly confesses him-self a Buddhist. He says, however, that in India Christianity is gaining ground, and eventually will drive out both Buddhism and Mahometanism.

Elon Huntington, who had long been a figure amiliar to every citizen of Rochester, and who was invariably present at meetings of the alumni of the university in that city, is dead at the age of ninety-one. Besides being a trustee of that in stitution, he had considerable reputation in local circles for his scientific attainments. He was an active member of the Rochester Academy of Science, and a corresponding member of many of he National scientific bodies, to whose proceedings to often contributed articles, as well as to scientific perfedicals.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Episcopal Convention of Milwaukee recom sends the appointment of a coadjutor bishop for Bishop Nicholson.

Some win fame through politics, and some gain wealth in trade;
But of the entire human race these form but a small slice.
For the average man prefers to stand around and give advice.

-(Chicago News.

"In a Girard-ave, show window," says "The Philadelphia Record," "Is an oil painting purporting to picture the original Colonial Dame. figure is that of an athletic looking woman, clad In fromespiin, her brawny arms bare to the clhows. She has just finished felling a tree in the virgin forest, and while pensively gazing on her surroundings vigorously puffs at a pipe. Presumably this bust heroine, whose cast of countenance is rather citic in its lines, is either on the lookout for Hessian or deliberating as to where her next meal is to come from."

"Mummy, can I have that pear that was on the "Cos I've eaten it!"-(Punch.

A local paper in Holton, Kan., the other day re marked that Miss Dalsy Sourwine was he sweetest brides the town has ever known. spite the unpleasant suggestion of her name."

farmer was accompanied by his son, a youth centeen years, and as soon as the editor, who a his secret sanctum, was informed that his is were not bill collectors he came forward 'I came ter git some infermation," explained the "Certainly." said the editor, "and you came to the right place. Be scated."

on the floor. "This boy o' mine," he said, "wants ter go into he literary business, an' I thought you'd know ef har wuz any money in it or not. It's a good busicess, ain't it?"

Why-yes," said the editor, after some hesita-n. "I've been in it myself for fifteen years, and u see where I've got to." tion. Twe been in it myself for fifteen years, and you see where I've got to."

The farmer eyed him from head to foot, glanced around the poorly furnished office, surveyed the editor once more, then, turning to his son, who was still on the floor, raid:

"Gir up, John, an' go home, an' go back ter ploughin'!"—(London Tit-Bits.

"The Worcester Gazette" tells of a musician whose English is not as perfect as his music While conducting a festival at Littleton, N. H., was called upon to introduce a soloist. He did in this fashion: "Ladees und chentlemen, I haf in this fashion: seene esked indrodoose to you Meester Vilder to play for you a floort solo. I haf now done so, und

Coldwater-My friends, I vote as I pray.
Bibbler (on the front sent)-Deacon, confesshun's
good fr the soul! Tell us now wither you vote
ari'n often, or wither you pray only once er year.
-(Brooklyn Life.

In the town of Rising Sun. Ind., is a man who cupies a unique position. In 1852 a company was ormed, under the name of the Rising Sun, Aurora nd Lawrenceburg Telegraph Company. The line was built and operated by the company, and was sold by the stockholders in 1872 to J. T. Whitlock, of Rising Sun, who has since been both day and night operator, lineman, president, Board of Direct-

A British tourist wandered into the Rustlers' Re-A British tourist of the first of the first

THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY EXPECTED TO INVITE HIM TO WASHINGTON AS THE NATION'S GUEST.

Washington, Sept. 22.-It is expected that President McKinley will meet President Diaz of Mexico in Chicago and invite him to visit Washington as his guest and the guest of the Nation. Plans have been considered, and more definite arrangements will be made when the official announcement is received as to President Diaz's intentions. The Mexican Ambassador has not received official notification of the President's plans, but it is expected that it will arrive in a day or two. The Ambassador is now on his way here from Manchester-by-the-Sea and on the receipt of the notification he will proceed to Chicago to deliver it to the proper authori-

President Diaz's route northward is expected to be through San Antonio and St. Louis. He may be through San Antonio and St. Louis. He may stop in the latter city, as the Latin-American Club has telegraphed to the Mexican Embassy here an urgent request that the President honor St. Louis with a visit. It is probable that a representative of President McKinley will meet President Diaz at the United States border, and accompany him throughout his stay in this country. An Army officer of high rank is likely to be selected for this service. No less than fourteen invitations from as many cities have been extended to President Diaz to be their guest during his stay in the United States, but the understanding among officials is that he will not be able to accept many of them.

EXPANSION AND PROSPERITY.

REPRESENTATIVE TAWNEY SAYS MINNESOTA IS SOLID IN SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Washington, Sept. 22 (Special) - "Minnesota to solid for expansion and in approval of the President's policy." said Representative Tawney, of that State, to-day, "There is no campaign at hand to test it, but you can hear it on every side. Occasionally a malcontent will speak up, but his protes is only a whisper, and is drowned in the general expression of approval at the course of the Administration.

Our State is prosperous in every line of industry Our State is prosperous in every line of industry and agriculture. Prices are good, wages are satisfactory, and men are at work wherever they want work. The future looks very bright out our way, and the disgrantled man doesn't get much sympathy. Coming Bast one notices the good times that have struck the railroads, which is a fine sign of general prosperity. There is a heavy passenger traffic, and the freight departments of the roads are taxed to handle the freight which is offered them."

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS. The transatiantic liners that will leave here to-

day have comparatively light passenger lists. Among those who will go to Liverpool on the 'unarder Lucania are Bishop Francis S. Chatard. of Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. H. Cheeseman, Rob-ert D. Farquhar, Peter S. Grosscup, United States Circuit Judge, of Illinois; Clarkson Potter, and James Boyle, United States Consul at Liverpool. The Holland-America steamship Spaarndam for Rotterdam, to-day, will have among her passen-gers Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Byrns, Captain W. C. MacFarland, Albert Nitschke and Mrs. H. De Waal.

Among the passengers on the North German

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Aller, for Genoa, Gibraltar and Naples, will be A. L. Merlin, August von Hartz, Miss Elizabeth Benham and Mr. and Mrs. A. Billoneau, of Mexico.

The French Line steamship La Bretagne will carry to Havre Maurice Arrouet, Vicomte Henry d'Hauteville. J. L. Pascal and Mrs. James Proctor. The steamship Patria, of the Hamburg-American Line, will have the following among her passengers for Hamburg: Miss Florence Chase, Miss Cornveille Overstreet, Miss Helen L. Vanderpool and Miss May Seyd.

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The Anchor Line steamship Furnessia, for Glas-gow, will have on board Miss G. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. William Russell, Miss M. J. Patterson, Miss F. M. Patterson, E. G. Varnish and the Rev. Myles O'Reilly.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Allianca, from Colon, was C. Renose, Belgian Consul at Havana.

Southampton, Sept. 22.—The Hamburg-American

Line steamer Auguste Victoria, which will sail from here to-morrow for New-York, by way of Cherbourg, will have among her passengers Cyrus H. McCormick and Crosby S. Noyes, Editor of Among the passengers who will sail on the Ameri-

can Line steamer New-York, leaving this port morrow for New-York, by way of Cherbourg, be the London Agents General of the Austral colonies, who are bound for the Philadelphia Co-marchal, Company of the Company of t

THE PASSING THRONG.

A New-York hotel is, after all, about the best place in the world to see people from all climes. The reg-ister at half a dozen big hostleries INDUSTRIES in New-York will on the same day as likely as not contain the names ECUADOR. of an English gold miner from

New-Zealand, a Russian official from a Siberian frontier town, and a coffee or cocoa grower from South America. The passing of the varied throng is a most interesting study. Yesterday there walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel a jolly, short, well rounded, handsome man, who signed his name "E. Rhode, Guzyaquii, Ecuador, After he tossed the pen into the tray he added, in broken English: "Plees, send to de boat for my foorteen trunks," at which Mr. Somers, the clerk elevated his eyebrows and smilingly said: "All

elevated his cycbrows and smilingly said: "All right, Mr. Rhode."

Afterward, when he was seen, Mr. Rhode said:
"We are getting along nicely down in Ecuador. The most of our attention is given to agricultural pursuits, although there are half a dozen gold mining companies in Ecuador that are making money. One of these is the American Development Company, sixty miles from Guayaquil. The Government is being successfully adminiscred, with General Alfaro as President. Our principal industry is the production of cocoa, from which your chocolate is made. Ecuador produces about one-third of the world's product. Our biggest customer is the city of Hamburg, Germany. New-York and London are also large consumers. Our country and climate are well adapted to grazing, and the exportation of hides to the United States is extremely heavy. We made a quick trip up this time, having started from Guayaquil a week ago last Monday. I'd stay and see the Dewey celebration if I could get a decent room. I'm told everywhere that the hotels are full, and I guess I'll get over to London and Hamburg as soon as possible."

eading United Presbyterian minister of that etty A FAMOUS ers in the "Land o' Cakes," was at CLERICAL the Westminster yesterday. He is a delegate from the United Presbyterian Assembly of Scotland to the

Pan-Presbyterian Assembly, which is to meet in Washington on Wednesday. "I owe more to golf than I do to all the drugs the doctors have ever given me," said Dr. Rennie. "I've been a golfer for thirty-five years and more, and when I see a I say to him, 'Come out, man, and be cheated into walking a dozen miles in the open air without walking a dozen miles in the open are reader knowing it. As the average newspaper reader knows very well, golf is two or three centuries old, but it is a fact that it all but died out in the west of Scotland. The Scots of East Lothian have played it for two hundred or three hundred years. The sport died out in the west so that thirty years ago, when I walked into Glasgow one day with a bundle of clubs, the people there asked one another what I was carrying, and if the new minister had got hold of something new. The game is popular enough all over Great Britain now, however, and got hold of something new. The game is popular enough all over Great Britain now, however, and it is a common sight in Scotch towns to see people rushing to the stations and carefully hugging their golf clubs as they try to catch their trains. I would have been down at Bayside, Long Island, today if I had had time. Mr. Hunter, the son of an old friend of mine is a well known player at Bayday if I had had time. Mr. Hunter, the son of an old friend of mine, is a well known player at Bay-

day if I had had time. Air. Hunter, the son of an old friend of mine, is a well known player at Bayside."

Dr. Rennie was asked if the popularity of Watson and Barrie and other Scotch writers was a fad with Americans, and he said: "Not by any means lan"—he pronounced it E-an—"Maclaren was a master of pathos and humor before he was known at all, even in Scotland, as a writer. I remember distinctly several years ago taking up a copy of 'The British Weekly' and seeing a contribution from one who signed himself 'Ian Maclaren.' I was so struck with the contribution that I took it down to London to a minister's meeting, and when I had a chance I read it to them. They were moved to tears and merriment, just as we are to-day over Dr. Watson. No one knew who 'Ian Maclaren' was then, and I did not find qut till a year or two afterward. Barrie's cleverness is also recognized by his own people. It is true there are critics at home who indulge in sneers at what they call the 'kaie garden' school of Scotch writers, meaning those who deal with the life of the lowly and religious there, but their criticism in no wise detracts, unless I am greatly mistaken, from the universal conviction that the new school of Scotch provelists numbers some remarkably brillian men." iniversal conviction that the new school novelists numbers some remarkably brilliant men."
Dr. Rennle, who is between skry and seventy years old, wears for a watch charm a gold trophy recently won in a competition with younger men at the links of the Prestwich Golf Club, in Ayrshire, of which he has been a member for thirty years.

"The 'company store' is not so black as it is painted," said W. S. Mears, a Scranton builder and coal operator, at the Park Avenue Hotel last night. Mr. Mears had PRAISE reference to the stores conducted FOR THE COMPANY by the smaller coal operators.

where the miners and coal handlen

trade out their wages from one nonth's end to another, without seeing any ready money. "Of course," said Mr. Mears. "there is here money. "Of course," said Mr. Mears. Inere is nere and there a dishonest operator who will practise extortion, but the majority of the stores are honestly conducted, and are a great blessing to the men, instead of a curse, as is often charged. Where the laborer trades out his account he has no chance to spend any money for intoxicating liquor. Give a coal miner a few dollars in cash at the end of a month, and the chances are about 29 out of 100 that he will spend it all in drink. With the company store system he cannot get any cash. His family is store system he cannot get any cash. His family is sure to be provided for.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

WEDDING GIFTS TO MISS GRANT VIEWED BY INVITED GUESTS.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 22 (Special).-This afternoon at Beaulieu Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a tea in honor of Miss Julia Dent Grant and Prince Cantacuzene, those present being largely the guests invited to the wedding on Monday next. The special portunity for the guests to view the wedding presents. These, which made a display seldom or never equalled in this city, are to be packed at once, work being begun this evening, and will be taken with the Prince and Princess when they leave on Monday next on their wedding journey. go as personal baggage, the original plan to send them by express having been abandoned. The principal gifts received by Miss Grant included the following: The gift of the Grand Duke Vladimir an Icon, a sacred painting, covered with gold, and mounted with pearls and jewelled. The bride groom's gift to his bride is a large corsage ornsment of diamonds and enamel, and a rope of pearls, with pendant ornaments of diamonds and enamel, to match the corsage ornament, and an immense sapphire mounted in diamonds. The sift of Mrs. Fred Grant, the bride's mother, is two dozen old plates and a unique piece of old Vienna percelain. Mrs. U. S. Grant, the bride's grandnother, gave five large diamond sunbursts, and beautiful copies of the "Personal Memoirs and the Military History of General U. S. Grant" to Prince Cantacuzene. From Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, brother of the bride, is a silver tête-à-tête teaset for his

From Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, to their niece, a superb tiara of diamonds, a point lace dress, fan and handkerchief, with monogram and crown wrought in the lace, and a service for afternoon tea of silver, with richly wrought arms and monogram in relief; and to the Prince, a set for writing desk, specially designed, of rich, dark green leather, with finely chased monograms and mounts of silver, an after-dinner coffee pot of exquisite workmanship, and a set of old porcelain plates. A magnificent service of silver made from special designs was the combined present of the family of the bride's mather, a large silver centre plece being the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Honore, grandparents of the bride: a pair of richly chased comports from A. C. Honore, a second pair from H. K. Honore, as et of silver dessert plates from Honore Palmer and finger bowls of silver from Potter Palmer, ir.

sister, and a tête-à-tête coffee set in silver for the

Honore, a set of silver dessert plates from Honore Palmer and finger bowls of silver from Potter Palmer, ir.

A travelling bag, with silver fittings is the gift of Lockwood Honore to Miss Grapt. Mrs. Sartoris gives a gold purse set in diamonds and turquoise, the Misses Sartoris a cameo jar, and Captain Algerion Sartoris a gold clock set in turquoise. The other gifts include a large gold vase from Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vandervilt, a gold jor from Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vandervilt, a gold jor from Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vandervilt, ir., an old French miniature set in frame of gold and enamel from Mrs. William Astor, a purse with immense diamond solitatire and jewel top from Marshall Field, a gold totlet set from Mrs. Leland Stanford, a sliver mounted portfolio from Mrs. George William Childs, a gold coffee set from Mrs. George William Childs, a gold coffee set from Mrs. John McLean, a gold tea caddy from Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, a French gold clock from Miss Leary, an embroidered centre piece from Miss Mabel McKinley, glass and silver jar from M. and Mms. Henzel Muller, and silver jar from M. and Mms. Henzel Muller, and silver jar from Menter Excellency Mms. Wu, an embroidered shawl from His Excellency Mms. Veagh, necklace from Mrs. Francis V. Greens, almond dish from the Earl of Yarmouth, Persian purse with gold and pearl clasp from Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert and a pair of silver candlesticks from Mrs. Sheridan.

The gifts of the Princess Cantacuzene, the Countess Speransky, mother of the bridegroom ari an enamelied clock, a beautiful tiger eyel carved owl and a corsage ornament, a diamond and enamel bow.

SALE OF KILLARNEY PROPERTY. Dublin, Sept. 22.-It is announced that the Muck ross estate, embracing the Lakes of Killarney, will be sold at auction on November 20.